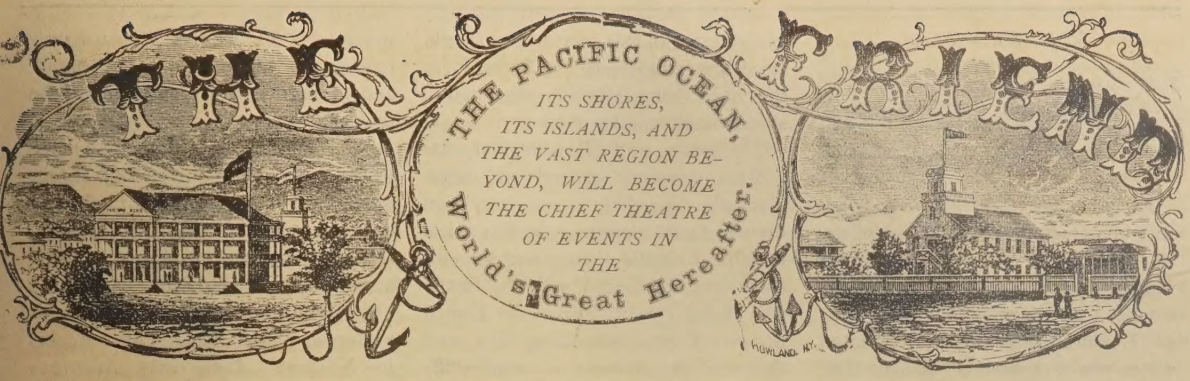

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THE FRIEND.

OCTOBER 1, 1882.

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DILLINGHAM.

Died in Honolulu, Sept. 26th, Mr. C. T. Dillingham, in consequence of a fall from his horse, a short distance from his residence. He left home about 8 A. M. to come to his place of business in Honolulu. He was found insensible and immediately taken to his home, where the best medical aid was called, but all in vain, and about 2 P. M. he was called away, leaving a beloved wife and two children to mourn his untimely end. His funeral was attended from the Bethel on the following day, at 2 P. M. A large concourse of citizens assembled, together with the I. O. O. F, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the Bethel Union Church.

The deceased was born Sept. 5th, 1853, in Southborough, Mass.. He came with his family to the Islands in 1875. For the past three years he has been a book-keeper, in the house of Castle & Cooke. In all the private relations of life, as husband, son and brother, he was most exemplary and beloved, while in the community he was highly esteemed for Christian virtues and honorable conduct.

The following Resolutions were passed at a late meeting of the Y. M. C. A., of which he was the honored treasurer:

Whereas, It has pleased God, very suddenly and unexpectedly to remove from our number, to his eternal home and heavenly inheritance Charles T. Dillingham, a beloved member and trusted officer of our Association.

Resolved, That we place on record this expression of our feeling of bereavement in the death of our brother, thus taken in full health and in the prime of life, possessing as he did, so many qualifications for usefulness, and endowed with so many of the virtues of the sincere Christian.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu, consecrating ourselves anew to his and our Savior, and emulating his virtues, will endeavor to act well our part, in the hope that when we have finished our course, we shall again be united in the heavenly home.

Resolved, That we extend to the afflicted family, and all the immediate relatives, our tenderest sympathy, commending them to that God who does not willingly afflict and grieve, and praying that they may be sustained in their sore bereavement by an unfaltering trust in Christ, and the consolations of the gospel of God.

Resolved, That we commend the unselfish life, the diligent example of Chas. T. Dillingham to all young men who would secure, as he did, the appreciation of their fellow men, and go down to the grave, in God's time, respected and mourned with a universal sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and relatives of our dear brother, and another to the FRIEND for publication.

OLD RETIRED SHIPMASTER.—His Excellency Governor Dominis has allowed us the perusal of a letter from Captain George Barrel, now residing in Springfield, Illinois. He was once a sailor on board the *Kamehameha*, commanded by Captain John Meek, and also, on board the *Owhyhee*, commanded by Captain Dominis, bound to China, in 1824, with sandal wood. He subsequently visited Honolulu in 1850 in command of the *Richard Colden*. Like many other old sailors and shipmasters retired from the sea and living inland, he retains a strong desire in his old age, to look out from the "rolling waves" and "bounking billows," and to hear from his old shipmates. Now should these lines fall under the eye of any of Captain Barrell's old sea-faring acquaintance, he would be glad to hear from them.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

At a recent meeting of the London Missionary Society, Captain Turpie, who accepted the post of first officer on the pioneer missionary ship *John Williams*, twenty-six years ago, gave a very interesting account of life in the South Sea Islands and of the progress of the people in that distant part of the world. The nearest island of the fifty-two now under the care of the Society is four thousand miles eastward from Sydney, Australia. The *John Williams*, in her annual round of voyages, sails first, usually in the month of March, to Tahiti, returning to Sydney at the end of the year to refit and replenish her own stores and the supplies for the stations. At some of the islands there is no anchorage, On arriving, the missionary is taken ashore in the boat and occupies his time until the crew have landed the stores, in examining the schools, advising with the native teachers, receiving their reports, etc.

The Harvey group, which twenty-six years ago was absolutely without export trade, now exports at least $250,000 worth of products annually. At the Savage Island and Samoa the Society's work is prospering. Eleven years ago the Ellis group were utter heathen. The people were continually fighting, the population was decreasing rapidly on account of their evil habits; but to-day, with the exception of Byron Island, the whole of them are civilized and Christianized, and they are living in a state of peace and harmony. The schools are well and regularly attended; the people are decently clothed; they have built for themselves new houses, and they import places of worship, which they buy from traders with the Australian colonies.

Captain Turpie says that twenty-five years ago he was landing goods for the missionaries at the Loyalty group, when the people came down fully armed with clubs and spears, white-washed on one side and their natural color on the other; but to-day you may walk the length and breadth of Murray and find the people clothed and in their right mind, with schools in every village; and if you want to buy a hundred-weight of yams, or a pig, or fowls, or whatever it may be, and ask the native what you owe him for it, he will take out a pencil and paper or a slate and work it out in plain arithmetic, and say, "there is the bill."

An interesting fact stated by Capt. Turpie, showing the deep hold which this Christian work has taken of the natives, is that annually, as the time for the expedition arrives, numbers of the new converts, both men and women, are eager to go as volunteer missionaries to New Guinea, though by so doing they risk health and even life.

In view of these facts, the *John Williams* may proudly bear upon her prow the texts, "Peace on earth, good will to men," and continue to fly the ensign of a dove bearing an olive branch in its mouth—the motto "Messenger of Peace.—*N. Y. Observer.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *By George Bancroft. In two volumes. New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1882.*

Away back, a half century ago, when an under-graduate of Amherst College, we could look out from the college windows, across the beautiful valley of Connecticut river, "willow-fringed," as Holland writes—to Northampton, where was the famous "Round Hill" school, in which it was reported, that Bancroft taught, who was writing the history of the United States. Great was the awakened desire among the students to read this history. At length appeared volume I, opening with this sentence of the preface, "I have formed the design of writing a history of the United States from the discovery of the the American continent to the present time." The preface bears the date of June 16, 1834. This was 48 years ago; hence, Mr. Bancroft must have then been several years in collecting historic materials and writing the first volume which appeared that year. We can recall, with vivid distinctness, the interest awakened by reading that first volume, and as years have rolled away, and volume after volume has appeared, we have read with equal interest, each successive volume, and now these ten goodly volumes lie before us, which we have perused and reperused many times. Some of them we have noticed in our paper.

Under these circumstances, it was with no little interest, we read a few months ago, the announcement that Mr. Bancroft was about to issue a history of the constitution of the United States in two volumes. We immediately ordered them from San Francisco, and now these two lie before us, making in all twelve noble volumes. Knowing with what care and painstaking these volumes have been written and rewritten, how thoroughly has been the search for historic data, how many years have elapsed since the undertaking was commenced, how ample the materials at the author's command, how many able writers have contributed their aid, how all the governments of Europe have opened their archives for Mr. Bancroft to explore and search, how notably the world has undergone marvellous revolutions and changes since this history was commenced, it is with feelings of interest that we have perused the last two volumes of this great historic work. Lord Brougham spoke of Bancroft as the only living historian who understood the philosophy of history.

The battles of the Revolutionary war and the prominent generals and statesmen, who figured in that war, have been discussed until they are as familiar as it is possible to make them; not so with the events connected with the formation of the constitution of the United States. This is something new, and the reader's attention is wonderfully awakened in tracing the history of the United States from the close of the war, until the final adoption of the constitution, about which, Mr. Gladstone thus writes:

"As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

This remarkable utterance or paragraph, Mr. Bancroft does well, to make the motto of these volumes. It will bear reading over again and again, then of being long pondered.

If our limits would allow most gladly we could write much about these volumes, but we do specially commend them, as well as the ten previous volumes, to the thorough perusal of all readers of history, but specially to all Americans. Young men, cast aside your trashy novels and worthless newspapers, and occupy your spare moments in the perusal of these volumes. You cannot find better, more wholesome and useful historic reading.

The second volume opens with these pregnant queries: "Do nations float darkling down the stream of the ages without hope or consolation, swaying with every wind and ignorant whither they are drifting? Or is there a superior power of intelligence and love which is moved by justice and shapes their course?"

Mr. Bancroft does not answer these queries, as we should be glad to have had him, but in volume first, page 247, he informs us about Washington's ideas of an overruling Providence; "No man more thoroughly believed in the overruling Providence of a just and almighty power; and as the chemist knows that the leaf for its greenness, and beauty, and health, needs the help of the effluence from beyond this planet, so Washington beheld in the movements of nations a marshaling intelligence which is above them all, and which gives order and unity to the universe."

We would merely add, that the newspapers report Mr. Bancroft still, at four score, hard at work with his clerks and co-laborers, in searching through libraries and national archives, making copies of important State papers and historical memoranda. He spends his winters in Washington and his summers in Newport. Long may America's great historian, statesman, diplomat and scholar, be spared to forward his useful studies.

While scribbling these paragraphs we recall the fact that more than forty years ago, (1839), we were present at the funeral of the historian's father, the Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, of Worcester, Mass., where he had been for half a century pastor of the Unitarian Church. He was also the author of the "Life of Washington." A sister of Mr. Bancroft, Mrs. Farnam, visited the Islands about twenty years ago, and a nephew, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. Navy, will be remembered, when he visited Honolulu, in command of the *Pensacola*."

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSION HAWAIIAN CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, WITH CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, AND A FULL LIST OF HONORARY AND LIFE MEMBERS. *Honolulu, 1882.*

During the past half century, we have read memoirs of missionaries, histories of missions, missionary reports and published much relating to the missionary work in all parts of the world. It has also been our privilege, to visit mission stations in many parts of the world and become more or less acquainted with missionaries of various societies. The subject of missions is one familiar to us, and in which we take a deep and growing interest. We write the words *growing interest*, fully realizing their significence and meaning. We discern, in the revolutions and wars taking place among the nations, that new openings are continually being made, for the entrance of missionaries into new and hitherto unevangelized countries. Africa, China, Corea and Japan furnish examples illustrative of this assertion.

Mission work on our own islands has

been much discussed and most important results have issued. The subject is by no means exhausted. Principles have been and are now operating of momentous importance. The future of these Islands, through all coming time must be more or less shaped and modified by this mission work. Just now a new element is entering into this work; we refer to Chinese department, so essentially modified by the labors of German and American missionaries in China. The subject is a most fruitful one, inviting discussion and eliciting comment, but just now our thoughts are turned in another direction by the report heading this article "Thirtieth Annual Report, etc."

During a full generation a society has existed on these Islands, totally unique and unlike any other missionary organization, in other parts of the world. It was our privilege to be personally acquainted with the founders of this society and for a period of thirty years to have watched its growth unto maturity. It combines the missionary benevolent, literary and social elements in a remarkable manner. Its members call each other "cousins." Its monthly meetings are highly interesting and stimulating to thought and benevolent enterprise. At one period it published a quarterly, and although discontinued still the unpublished communications and editorials, read at the meetings are among the best literary production of our Island writers.

The report lying on our table, is full and most satisfactory respecting the doings of the society; but what has specially arrested our attention in this report has been the address of the retiring president, W. O. Smith, Esq. This document, we have read and re-read, and the more we reflect upon its statements and reasoning the stronger and deeper is the impression left upon our mind, that it should not be laid aside as an ordinary mission report, not to be again taken up, but it is a document which should be thoroughly studied. If the statements are correct and the reasoning logical, then, a most mighty responsibility rests somewhere; in fact, perhaps, upon the missionary fathers and mothers, but most certainly upon their immediate descendants. Scan the following paragraphs:

"A careful estimate of the real and personal property now owned by the descendants of the missionaries residing on these Islands, places the amount at not less than one million of dollars, and that of members of this society not descendants of missionaries, and residing here, at not less than three-quarters of a million, (total $1,750,000)." Mr. Smith estimates the annual income of this property at $150,000, while the total contributions of the society amount to only $1,956.46. He adds that the contributions of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, for Foreign Missions, Home Missions, and North Pacific Institute, amount to only $5,200.69.

Without going into a full exhibit of statistics, Mr. Smith draws this conclusion; "It would appear so far as the facts are known and published, that the total contributions of this kingdom by the English speaking professors of the Calvinistic faith for foreign missions is less than $2,900, a portion of the amount being for home work. Leaving a sum for the foreign work, about equal to the salary of a good book-keeper in a mercantile house in Honolulu."

This is not a very flattering inference. Other inferences in this address of Mr. Smith are even less so.

Our space will not allow additional comment upon this able address in this issue of our paper, but we shall certainly call up the subject at a future time. We here desire to thank Mr. Smith for the careful and painstaking style of this address. It is uncommonly well written and eminently logical. His legal acumen, protrudes, in almost any paragraph. More anon If the H. C. M. S. will allow the suggestion, we could wish an able committee might be appointed to report upon this important address.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

On the 2d of October—to-day—was celebrated the golden wedding of the Rev. L. Smith, D. D., and Mrs. A. W. Smith. The peculiarly afflictive providence, in a branch of the family, most essentially changed the contemplated exercises, which had been outlined for the occasion. A most social and delightful gathering however took place at their residence, and at 4 P. M., numerous guests filled the home, which for so many years had been the abode of the honored personages who now look back over the long period of a half century of happy married life. Our limits will allow only an allusion to the occasion, but at a future time, we hope to favor our readers with a more extended notice of the various letters, papers and poems read upon the occasion.

We will merely add that Dr. Hyde presided, and addresses were read accompanying various golden gifts,—a gold watch, gold-headed cane, gold spectacles and articles of choice workmanship.

One of the speakers spoke of this most happy coincidence, that this 2d day of October, was also the golden wedding day of Dr. Ray Palmer, author of the oft-sung hymn, "My Faith looks up to Thee."

We copy the following from the N. Y. *Observer* of Sept. 14th:

"It is now just fifty years since Dr. Ray Palmer, to whose services the church is so much indebted, and whose hymns are sung the world over, began to preach the gospel. On the 2d of October next he and Mrs. Palmer, who still lives to be the model of a faithful and loving wife on whom her husband leans, will celebrate their golden wedding.

Dr. Palmer's services to the church have been pre-eminent in its service of worship and song. By universal confession he stands at the head of American hymn-writers. "My Faith looks up to Thee," is one of the three or four most loved and popular hymns in the language. Though that has made him famous, yet there are a dozen other familiar to the church, such as "Jesus, these Eyes have never Seen," "Before Thy Throne with Tearful Eyes," "Oh! Sweetly Breathe the Lyres above," "And is there, Lord, a Rest?" which would have given him the first rank, even if none of them had been like "My Faith looks up to Thee," so pre-eminently popular and useful."

It is a pleasant idea, that the golden weddings of two such servants of God, can be associated together. The one standing up in pulpits amid all the associations of a highly Christian civilization, and the other holding up the "Banner of the Cross," in a part of the world, where heathenism was struggling to hold its sway against an advancing wave of Christian influence.

We will only add that we hardly imagine, a more happy gathering was convened in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, in Newark, New Jersey, than assembled at the home of our missionary associate, Dr. and Mrs. Smith in Nuuanu Valley. Both gatherings will long be remembered, and may both family circles long remain unbroken.

WHAT ARE TO BE THE RESULTS.

It is now about fifteen months, since Mr. Hallenbeck first appeared upon the Islands and commenced his evangelistic labors, assisted by many co-laborers on Oahu and the other islands. During his last visit he has labored not only in Honolulu, but on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. Many profess to have been converted and commenced a new spiritual life. During Mr. Hallenbeck's last address in Kaumakapili, Sabbath evening, Sept. 24th, when a large audience was assembled, we could see that he felt no little solicitude in regard to the results of all these efforts. His address to the converts was earnest and touching, most earnestly he urged them to go forward in the way which they professed to have chosen.

Now comes the trying season. It is to be seen whether the work has been thorough and abiding. Let us fancy the work to be genuine, then how glorious results. The island community is lifted upon a higher plane—Sabbath services and prayer meetings are to be better attended; family altars established; the Sabbath better kept; the ungodly reproved; intemperance checked; our benevolent enterprises better sustained and our whole religious life elevated, ennobled, purified and made better.

Results such as these will follow provided the young converts adopt Mr. Hallenbeck's advice and counsels. We must not expect such results, however, unless there is Christian activity, earnest and protracted. Our young men in business, our mechanics in their shops, our Christian prolessional men, should realize that now they have a noble work before them. We hope there will be united action from one end of the islands to the other. These hundreds and thousands of Catholic Portuguese, heathen Chinese and Polynesians, besides the hundreds of "wandering boys" from Europe and America, are not to be moulded and converted without a long and vigorous effort. The good work must not stop, but be pushed forward. On all these plantations, there ought to be found men to establish religious services, and carry on prayer meetings. Owners of plantations and superintendents ought to feel their responsibiliiy. They push forward their laborers during the week, they surely ought to do something for them on the Sabbath!

SALVATION ARMY AND ENGLISH CHURCH.

Either the Salvation Army has captured the English Church or the English Church has captured the Salvation Army. While the papers come with the details of Englishmen and Egyptians, at their skirmishing and battles, papers also speak of the peaceful skirmishing between the Salvation Army and the dignitaries of the English Church lead on, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and sustained by the Queen. From copies of the *War Cry*, the official organ of General Booth, commanding the Salvation Army and other English papers, we are made acquainted with the fact, most unlooked for and marvellous—that the dignitaries of the Church of England, have actually affixed the seal of their recognition of the Salvation Army as a branch of the true church of Christ.

It appears to be 17 years, since the Salvation Army, commenced its spiritual warfare, employing methods and means, the most sensational and attractive to arrest the sinner's attention to gospel truths. They estimate their adherents as some 200,000, and daily increasing.

Recently a large theatre holding 10,000 has been purchased in London, where the army will hold its headquarters. Thousands of pounds have been contributed by Christians of all denominations, but what seems so marvellously strange is the fact, that the English Church has taken the lead! Clergymen of the church appear upon the platform of the Salvation Army and shout "Hallelujah," "Glory to God!" "Amen!" Such fraternization is a new departure, indicating an entirely new method of spiritual warfare on the part of English churchmen. Great good will no doubt come out of this movement.

It has been suggested that English churchmen, are not to be caught napping in this, the 19th century, as they were when the great Wesleyan movement started in the 18th century. It is a well known fact that among churchmen there has long been a feeling, that they did not meet the Wesleyan movement aright, but opposed it, when they should have welcomed it.

We refer our readers to various articles found in our columns relating to this marvellous movement of the Salvation Army. The following letter copied from *War Cry* of July 13, was addressed to Mrs. Booth and read before the Salvation Army, on their 17th anniversary:

"*Our Birthday Letter from Her Majesty the Queen to Mrs. Booth.*

WINDSOR CASTLE,
30th June, 1882.

MADAM.—I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and to assure you that Her Majesty learns with much satisfaction that you have, with the other members of your society, been successful in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue and religion. I regret, however, to have to inform you that Her Majesty cannot contribute to the fund you are now endeavoring to raise for the purchase of the Grecian Theatre.

I have the honor to be, Madam, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. PONSONBY.

FREE LIQUOR.—To-day, Oct. 2, the new License Law goes into operation. No longer can the Hawaiian complain that he stands not upon an equality with the foreigner. We trust that every Hawaiian from one end of the group to the other will evince his freedom and manhood by total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Cruzan preached a most timely discourse upon this subject, urging all the friends of Temperance, to accept the situation, obey the law and see that the saloon keepers and wholesale dealers did the same. One feature of the law is, that pure, not adulterated liquors shall be offered for sale, and if any dealer even offers an adulterated article, he is liable to a heavy fine. Now Temperance man commence there! After testing the liquors sold, see to it, that the other specifications of the License law are strictly kept.

Mr. Cruzan's indictment against rum-sellers was fearfully terrific and withering. This evening the Temperance Society holds a meeting, and we hope they will most judiciously, resolutely, boldly and immediately enter upon a crusade to enforce this new License law. If they are successful, then prohibition is surely to follow. Now friends of Temperance, let us have a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

The Germans at Lihue are putting up a Church and school house; the children are to be educated by a German master in their own language. There is a German pastor there, who preaches every week in German. The people are thoroughly contented and are doing well. One man has $300 in the bank, another has $100, and nearly all have smaller sums on deposit.—*Hawaiian Gazette.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

City of Sydney, P. M. S., Dearborn, from S. F. Sep. 3
Marion, sch., from Kukuihaele. " "
Emma, sch., from Waianae and Waialua. " "
Pauahi, sch., from Ookala. " 4
Kaluna, sch., from Moloaa. " "
Leahi, sch., from Honoipu. " 5
Rob Roy, sch., from Molokai. " 6
H. W. Almy, Am. bk., Freeman from S. F. " "
Alaska, U. S. S., Belknap, from Callao. " "
Mary Dodge, tern, Paul, from Eureka. " 7
Waimanalo, stm., from Waimanalo. " "
Mokolii, stm., McGregor, from Koosau. " "
Suez, Brit. s. s., Dodd, from San Francisco. " "
Discovery, bktne., Perriman, from San Fran. " "
Gen. Siegel, sch., from Kooiau. " "
Mile Morris, sch., from Kauai. " "
Moi Keiki, sch., Cook, from sea. " "
Hansa, Brit. s. s., Saunders, fm St. Michaels. Sept. 9
C. R. Bishop, Berry, from Kauai. " "
Kilauea Hou, stm., Sears, from Kahului. " "
Malolo, sch., from Hakalau. " "
Mary E. Foster, sch., from Punaluu. " 11
Sport on the Wave, Am. sloop, Lee, fm S. F. " 12
Waimalu, sch., from Haiku. " 13
Jennie, sch,, from Kauai. " "
Kale, Haw. bk., Rothfus, from Bremen. " "
Wailele, sch., from Maliko. " "
Haleakala, sch., from Pepeekeo. " "
Manuokawai, sch., from Hanamaulu. " "
Uilama, sch,, from Hanalei. " "
Lady Lampson, Br. bk., Marston, San Fran. " "
Glengaber, bk. Richards, from Liverpool. " 22
Mokolii, stm., McGregor. from Koolau. " "
Lehua, stm., from Hana and Molokoi. " "
Kilauea Hou, stm., from Kahului. " 23
Liholiho, sch., Nawiliwili. Sept. 23
Waioli, sch., from Hilo. " "
City of New York, stm., Cobb, from Sydney. " 25
Kulamanu, sch., from Koholalele. " "
Chiclayo, Nic. bk., Ordano, from Hanalei. " 26
Mana, sch., from Honomu. " "
Waimanalo, stm., Neilson, from Waimanalo. " "
Kaala, sch., from Koolau. " 27
Kekauluohi, sch., from Hanalei. " "
Maria E. Smith, Am. tern, Johnson, from Port Townsend via Mahukona. " 28
Ehukai, sch., from Waialua. " 29
Lehua, stm., Laurenz, fm. Hana and Molokai. " "
Nettie Merrill, sch., from Lahaina. " "

DEPARTURES.

Eureka, Am. bktn., Penhallow, for San Fran. Sept. 6
Kalakaua, bk., Miller, for San Francisco. " "
Emerald, Am. bk., Lord, for Port Townsend. " 9
Kaluna, sch., for Koolau. " 12
Prince, sch., for Kilauea. " "
Rosario, Am, sch., Swift, for San Francisco. " "
Oberon, bk., Harvey, for Portland, Or. " 18
Marion, sch., for Kukuihaele. " "
Pohoiki, sch., for Pohoiki. " 21
Suez, stm., Dood, for San Francisco. " 22
Hansa, stm., Saunders, for San Froncisco. " "
Gen. Sigel, sch., for Koolau. " "
Moi Keiki, sch, for Christmas Island. Sept. 23
Adolph, Ger. bk., Koppelmann, for San Fran. " 24
Iwalani, stm., Bates, for Maalaea, Kona & Kau. " 25
Kauikeaouli, sch., for Honokaa. " "
Chiclayo, Nic. bk, Ordano, for Kauai. " "
City of New York, stm., Cobb, for San Fran. " 26
H. W. Almy, bk., Freeman, for San Francisco. " "
Caterina, sch., for Hanalei. " "
Mile Morris, sch, for Molokai. " "
Liholiho, sch., for Kauai. " "
City of Sydney, P.M.S., Dearborn, for Sydney. " 27
Consuelo, Am. bgtne., Howard, for S, F. " "
Ella, Am bktn., Brown, for San Francisco. " "
Ka Moi, sch., for Laupahoehoe. " "
Kulamanu, sch., for Koholalele. " 28
Discovery, bktn, Perriman, for Port Townsend. " 29
Mana, sch., Honomu. " 29
Jennie, sch., for Koloa. " "
J. A. Falkinburg, Am bktne., Forbes for Sr F. " 30
Kekauluohi, sch., for Hanalei. " "
Jas. Townsend Am tern, Kihn, for Humboldt. " "
Waimalu, sch., for Keokea. " "
Mary Foster, sch., for Punaluu. " "

Memoranda.

HONOLULU, arr. Sept. 2, Br. bk. Lady Lampson, Marsten, 15½ days from San Francisco, Mdse. passengers and mails to Brewer & Co. Left San Francisco Aug. 17. First six days had fresh N. W. winds; then light winds and fine weather; last two days, very light breeze from N.E. to E. S. E. Made E. end of Molokai, Sept. 1, at daylight; hove to off Coco Head at midnight; got pilot at 6:30 A. M. Sept. 3, 3:41 P. M., stm. City of Sydney. Dearborn. Left San Francisco Aug. 27, 4:35 P. M. Experienced very light northerly winds, fine weather and smooth sea the entire passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, arr. Aug. 20, Am. bgtne. W. G. Irwin, Turner; hence Aug. 3; Am. tern Emma Claudina, Matson, 22 days from Kahului. Aug. 23. Am. bktne. W. H. Dimond, Houdlett, 19 days from Kahului. Aug. 24, Am. ship Valley Forge, Love hence———. Am. sch. Ida Schnauer, Spencer, 23½ days from Hilo. Aug. 26, Haw. stm. Jas. Makee, McDonald hence, Aug. 9.

HONOLULU, arr. Sept. 9, Br. stm. Hansa, Saunders, 60 sailing days from Gravesend, and 53 days from St, Michaels. Left Lisbon on July 3d and arrived at St. Michaels July 6th. Took on board emigrants and left July 14th, 6 p. m. Anchored in Straits of Magellan Aug. 6th; arrived on Pacific side of the Straits Aug. 8th, and at Lota, Chili, Sunday, Aug. 13; sailed Wednesday, 16th, at 9 p. m.

Haw. bk. Kale, Rothfus; left Bermerhaven May 4, had fine weather to 25 S., thence strong gales W. S. W. and W. N. W, to the cape. Off Staten Island, was hove too for two days under lower main-top-sail, wind blowing a gale from S. E. From thence, had fine weather to port. Sighted Hawaii Sept. 13th.

CHICLAYO, Ordano, returned from Hanalei, Sept. 26, having been away twenty-four days; was driven away from Hanalei by bad weather, before her entire cargo was unloaded; has on board about three hundred tons of coal.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Cobb, sailed from Sydney, September 7, at 3:45 P.M., arrived at Auckland September 12 at 2:30 A.M., sailed the same day at 5:20 P.M., met and exchanged signals with S S City of Sydney, September 14, (the second) at 4 A.M. Arrived at Honolulu, Monday, the 25th at 2:45 P.M. From the Tonga Islands to this port met with strong north-east trades; fine weather throughout the voyage. Morn of the 25th, passed a barque bound in, about 40 miles distant from Honolulu.

MARTHA DAVIS, Benson, left Boston May 20. Had light winds, and was 33 days to the Equator. Light varying winds through the S. E. trade limits; from thence, strong westerly winds, and was 53 days from the Equator to 50 deg. S. From 50 deg. S. in Atlantic to 50 deg. S. in Pacific was 13 days, with moderate varying winds. From 50 deg. S. to Equator in Pacific 27 days, with strong S. E. trades. On Aug. 3, spoke Eng. bark Coriente, 93 days from i Liverpool, bound to Conception Bay. Sighted Hawai; Sept. 17; arrived off Coco Head Sept. 18, 5:15 p. m. 121 days passage. Arrived in port on the morning of the 19th.

STATEMENT of Captain Purcell, of the Brit. ship Respigadera, concerning the Japanese junk spoken by him on the 18th of August, 1882, in latitude 42 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 162 west. There was a slight easterly current and light westerly wind. The junk had capacity of about 50 tons; she had a single mast and a bit of a jib-boom; she lay low in the water, was covered with barnacles about three inches in length, and had on small sail set and three small square flags (bamboo mats) flying from the forestay. Upon the Respigedera approaching to within one mile, the sail of the junk was lowered, and three seamen put off in a small boat for the ship. They were allowed to come on board, but they couldn't speak a word of English; they indicated, however, by signs, that they wanted water. Their vessels, consisting of three large wooden tubs, which they had brought with them in their small boat, were filled with water, the capacity of the tubs being about ten gallons each. They were also furnished with one sack of rice, one sack of salt beef (about 90 pounds), one sack of biscuit (about 120 pounds), and eight pumpkins, which last seemed to give them especially great satisfaction. As they seemed to have lost their reckoning, I gave them the course to the Hawaiian Islands, and upon their returning to the junk, they set sail and bore off south toward the Islands.

PORT DISCOVERY, arr. Aug. 17, Am. bktne. Emma Augusta, Hodson, from Kahului.

NEW YORK, arr. Aug. 26, Am. bk. Amy Turner; hence April 21.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, arr. Brit. S. S. Suez, Dodd, hence Aug. 22.

Am. bgtne. W. H. Meyer, Howe, hence Aug 9.

Sept. 4, Brit. S. S. Australia, Tulloh, hence, Aug. 27.

Sept. 6, Am. bk. E. L. Pettengill, Pettengill, hence Aug. 21.

Am. bk. Ferris S. Thompson, Potter, 19 days from Kahului.

Am. bk. D. C. Murray, Jenks, hence Aug. 12.

Am. bk. Caibarien, Hubbard, hence Aug. 14.

GLENGABER left Liverpool Sunday, May 28th. In Channel had light S. W. winds for 3 days, hence to 36 deg. N. 15 deg. W. had variable weather, where we got a N. E. wind on the 7th of June, which carried us to 15 deg. 30 min. N. 25 deg. 10 min. W. Had variable winds and heavy rains from June 17th to 28th, prevailing wind being S. W. On July 28th experienced a very strong southerly gale with terrific snow squalls and tremendous sea. Fore-sail blew clean out of the boltrope; main-sail out of gear after being hauled up, parting clew-lines, bunt-lines and leech lines, giving all eands a rather hard 3 hours' work to furl it. Passed through Straits of Le Maire on July 31st, going 11 knots. For 3 days had strong N. gale. Aug. 17th to 28th had variable wind and weather. On Aug. 29th got the S. trades, which were strong throughout. Got the N. E. trades on the 13th, which were very unsteady and light until the 17th, then strong to port, which we made on the night of the 1st, after a passage of 116 days. The scarcity of ships was remarkable, having seen but two during the whole passage. Sharks were plentiful, having at various times caught six or seven. On the 21st inst. passed a brigantine off east end of Molokai, standing to the Northward. (Probably the W. G. Irwin, from Kahului bound to San Francisco.)

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

From San Francisco, per Lady Lampson, Sept. 2.—H Hedger, C Bosse, A W Gunnerson, C J Austin, Clarence M White.

For San Francisco, per City of New York, Sept. 26—G Strain and wife, Miss Draper, J Strain, T H Davies, G T Theobold, R S Moore, E M Buxton, E Leffler, J M Kapena, J L Kaulukou, W E Foster and wife, J Robinson, H Cornwell, Mrs. Le Count, Mrs. D McLeod, Baron von Bulo, C Spreckels and family, Mrs. H Barfield, M L Hallenbeck, J Wright and nephew, Mrs. J Lightner, C V Housman, A Chapin, W A Johnstone, Mrs. L McCully, J Kapaa, J and I Hakuole, G Macfarlane and servant, F Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. P Isenberg, C Widemann, A Forbes, M Joseph, T Jones, F Trainor, Mrs. F Vehling, F Meager, G Babylon, C Jacobs, J Evans, P N Peter, H W Loft, Mrs. E Chamberlain, Miss Ponti, Miss D Robinson, Mr. Barnard, Mrs. Cornwell and child, J Ahkuole, 2d, A Fortes, Manuel Joseph, H Jones and wife, P M Peterson, Miss S Peterson, W M Elliott, J Friees, W G Wood, Chan Yu, Mrs. G Babylon.

From San Francisco, per H W Almy, Sept 5—Mr and Mrs L Way, Miss Edith Way, Miss Clara Gilmore F B Oat, Capt Wm B Goodman, Miss Abbie Harrison, Horace Chamberlain, Thos Krouse, Chas Blakely, Jno Schweter, Edward Fisher.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. City of Sydney, Mrs J E Hanford, John McKeague wife baby and nurse, C H Lehmann and wife, Mrs J Buermann, Miss Wetmore M D, Geo J Theobald, L A Thurston. F M Lewis, Lieut A de S Canavano, R Nathan, B F Ferguson, B F Bolles, H Woolmington and wife, Horace Hall, C A Bailey, Mrs Maertens and child, Jas Strain, Mrs Draper, G Strain and wife, S M Whitman, J Halstead, Manuel Lobo and son, J L Hanchette, R A and J H McKeague, A Enos, W H Edmonson, Chas H Carter, Miss K Stover, J C H Horn, Mrs A Silver, F Stewart, Miss G Knoke, 6 Chinamen.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Suez, Sept. 17.—W W Hall and wife, C M Cooke, S T Alexander, Rev Mr McIntosh and wife, Charles Carter, George Carter, Clarence Macfarlane, F T Lenehan, A Gotenburg, J Simmons and wife, S Austin and wife, J A Kennedy, A Campbell and wife, F W Glade, John Lucas, Mrs Overend, Rev T H Rouse, A F Glade, M Kanavan, R W West, wife and child, E Schuman, H G Hughes, R A Macfie, W R Buchanan, C V Houseman, J G Yarndley, J C Hopkee, Mrs Gartenberg, Chas Johnstone and wife, J O'Connell, John Chant, Thos Ledwara, Jas Tobue, J Crydman, Ah Kow, Chas W Tezelu, H B Carr, Chris Holm, A Francisco, Robt Lehmen, Chas Leonora, Ah Kin, Denis Coleman, Chas James, Wm Meredith, J McCready, H Cunleffe, Thos Smith, Robt Hanson, J H Duncan, Phis Smith, C S Tamchill, Henry Frawby, Owen McCarty, F H Brounhill, Sam Decker.

MARRIED.

LOSE–POPPENBERG—At San Francisco, Sept. 18th, at the residence of the bride's father, by G. Muesteph, Heinrich Lose, of Bremen, to Miss Augusta Pauline Poppenburg, of Buffalo, N. Y.

PAUSSON–ERRICKSON—In this city, Sept. 30th, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. Aerid Pausson to Miss Amelia Helena Errickson, both of Honolulu.

PIERCE–THOMAS—In Boston, July 26, by Rev. Dr. E. K. Alden. Capt. A. W. Pierce, of Honolulu, and Mrs. Joanna F. Thomas, of New Bedford.

WOOLMINGTON–BARRETT—In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Charles H. Woolmington and Hannah B. Barrett. both of Honolulu.

ENGLING–HOPP—In this city, Sept. 7, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Gustav Engling and Bertha Hopp, both of Honolulu.

SMITH–RICHARDSON—In this city, Sept. 14, at theresidence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. G. Wallace, G. W. Smith to Miss N. E. Richardson.

KEONIKAPU–KALUAPIHAOLE—In this city, Sept. 15, by Rev. W. A. Swan, assisted by Rev. Geo. Wallace, Hiel Keonikapu and Miss Mary Kaluapihaole, of Kupeka, Molokai.

ROTHFUS–SCHWOEBMANN—In this city, Sept. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Damon, Capt. H. Rothfus, of the Hawaiian bark Kale, to Miss M. Schwoebmann.

DIED.

CLARK—In Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 1st, Mrs. A. B. Clark, mother of Mr. Wm. Clare of this city.

BURNHAM—At Halehaku, suddenly, on Sept. 28th, Sydney Eaton Burnham, a native of Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

LUCAS—On Oct. 4th, on board the bark D. C. Murray, Sarah, wife of George Lucas, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

DILLINGHAM—In Honolulu Sept. 25th, Charles T. Dillingham, aged 28 years.
Detroit, Mich., and Boston and Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

CHUNSHEE—In this City, Sept 27th, Lee Chun Shee, wife of Mr. Lee Kan. A native of Canton, China, Aged 29 years and 11 months. Funeral exercises at the Chinese Church.

ROWE—At Kohala, Aug. 26, Henry L., only son of Kapika and A. B. Rowe, of this city, aged 12 months and 18 days.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Respecting, MRS. JEANETTE BALDOWSKY, whose maiden name was Liscinefoky, a Polish immigrant who came from Poland to United States many years ago. Her brother now a Resident of Honolulu, is very anxious to learn something respecting this member of his father's family. Please communicate with the editor.

Respecting, WILLIAM WADWORTH and his wife Lucy Hammond. He is reported to have died on the Islands, somewhere about 1820-1825. Any information will gladly be received by U. S. Consul or Charles Shulingbargar, 21 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

For San Francisco, per Kalakaua, Sept. 16.—Miss R M Brodie, W M Knight, D A Covert.

For Victoria, B. C., per Oberon, Sept. 16.—Jas H Love.

For Sydney, per S. S. Hansa, Sept. 22.—J L Blake and wife, R Coon, Mr Stewart.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Suez, Sept. 22.—Eug Ferry, Miss S O'Neill, Andrew Moore, H Berger and girl, E L Meeker and wife, E Fvote, S M Damon, wife and two children, Ah Young, Lai, R Nathan, B L Ferguson, Mrs G L Fitch, Miss Afflubach, Thos Corneil, Wm Powers, Frank Kelley,

SALVATION ARMY.

At a recent meeting of the Winchester Diocesan Conference, Lord Mount-Temple, in moving a resolution, "That the action of the Salvation Army deserves the kind and careful consideration of churchmen," said:

"The organization is a novelty. It introduces a discipline and respect for authority that would not be endured in ordinary religious bodies. It combines the advantages of autocracy with democratic freedom. Every member is expected to take some active part. If he has a faculty for preaching, he must sing or play upon an instrument; if any influence, he must bring others to the meetings; if he can do nothing better, he must show his agreement with what is said by shouting out Amen, Hallelujah, or Praise be to the Lord; and those who have been brought out of the old life must testify to the blessings they have received. The drawback and dangers of the methods lie in the sensationalism and excitement by which the multitudes are collected and awakened from their apathy. Some of their placards are very distasteful to persons of higher culture and more sobriety of feeling. On the whole, the lessons that we churchmen may learn are these—that people in the elementary stages require treatment different from the more advanced, and must be met on their own level. That opportunities must be found in mission services for working people to speak to their own class in their own language and style. That the joy and happiness of Christianity must be communicated to them as well as its solemnity. That the analogy of the pastor and his flock must not be held too exclusively. Even pastors have to feed hairy independent goats, as well as woolly, docile sheep."

DOCTRINES OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

We copy the following from the London *Chart and Compass*, for August, 1882:

They emphasize *Salvation.* In fact they are called "Salvationists." A glorious name this. For a sinner there surely can be no better title in earth or heaven. The mob have not attacked them because they played musical instrument, marched and shouted. Nay, verily! But because behind all this, there was a red-hot earnestness for salvation. The mob are very fond of music and dancing, where *sin* is behind it and not *salvation.* In how many churches has salvation, free, full and *now*, been alike urged by pastors and people on those who came? we leave our readers to judge. In far too many, it is not "Is your soul saved?" but, "Do you want a sitting?" They go in for salvation; in fact, if they err, it is not on the side of a shallow surface, intellectual assent, but a perfectionism which is unreal, because unattainable. They hold out to the criminal and sin-bitten soul, a salvation which embodies sanctification and all.

They emphasize *life.* Hence they foster and force it. This is certainly an article of their creed, though perhaps, unexpressed, "whatever we lack, we must have life." They make the animal and the spiritual blend with a vengeance. As God has made us of this paradoxical mixture of animal and spiritual, the great problem is, how to make the former subservient to the latter? Personally, we felt General Booth was making too much of the former, but certainly the latter is everywhere proclaimed.

Account for it as you may, the tendency of many churches, when organized and settled, is to crush, rather than circulate life. The hard and mere formalism, as cold as death, binds its clamps and chains, and so crushes out almost every atom of spiritual life. Even mission station soon get to ape the churches and lose their first life. People soon feel and act as though the apostles had ordained that they should meet once or twice on a Sunday and go through this particular form of service! In fact, simply to live for themselves. But every now and then, a Wesley, M'Cheyne, or Spurgeon movement, comes as a revolution, life bursts forth with resurrection power and upsets all this formalism.

They emphasize *warfare*, hence they are called an army. Their religion is a business. It is their chief concern, not a secondary affair. We have no faith in the devil's armies, but every Christian ought to be a good soldier of Jesus Christ. We do not believe in the "gunpowder and glory business," but in Paul's army we have great faith. Perhaps there is no profession, save the sailor's, which is so emblematic as that of the soldier's.

They empasize *witnessing.* Personal testimony of Christ and for Christ. This is how Christianity was first established. Not by preaching of the few, as we understand it, but by the witnessing of the many. Practically, this is not taught in many churches, in fact it is discouraged.

What is wanted is, not more preachers in the modern sense, but witnesses in the apostolic sense. The Holy Ghost always abundantly honored witnessing for Christ. Men and women are not converted from lives of infamy and shame by fiddles or titles, not by external eccentricities, but by internal realities; not by magic, but the impregnation of life into dormant souls.

They emphasize the *arrestive.* Miracles did this in apostolic times. All pulpit orators have their methods of arresting attention. The Salvationists have their General Booth has certainly taken leaves out of Pope Rome, Pope Wesley, Pope Fox, and Pope Plym, and other books.

A preacher had better work in the dark, with nothing but mother wit, a quickened conscience and a Saxon Bible to teach him what to do and how to do it, than to vault into an aerial ministry in which only the upper classes shall know or care anything about him. Would you have us, then, join the "Army." Certainly not. But learn what you can of them; imitate, not their vices (if they have any), but look at their virtues, which are not hard to find. Make your association with Christ the chief thing of your life. Commit your all to Him. Cross the Rubicon, and break your bridges and burn your boats, and so make your retreat impossible. Look not back. "Go forward!" is the command. Limit not the Holy One of Israel in this Redemption and Journey. Would to God we were of good, not offensive, courage for Christ; penetrated through and through, permeated and saturated with Heaven's fire—Holy Ghost fire. Then we should "seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." Is it not written? They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

ELECTRICITY IN WAR.—At Newport, R. I., recently a device for exploding torpedoes under an enemy's vessel, designed by Lieut. J. C. McClean, of the American navy, who was a delegate to the recent Electrical Congress at Paris. was successfully experimented with this morning in the presence of a naval board. A launch was sent out by aid of electricity, no one being on board, and was made, by the use of one electric wire, to do eight different things, among which were to start, stop, back, go to port and to starboard, and to drop and fire mines and countermines, which were rigged at the ends of spars placed on each side of the launch's bow. Lieut.-col. Bradford, who was at a keyboard on shore, had perfect control of the launch by the aid of one wire. The electrical part of the experiment was in charge of lieut.-col. Caldwell, who was at the torpedo station, a long distance away.

There is a rebellion in Muscat against the Imaum. The movement is headed by the Imaum's brother. A British man-of-war has gone to Muscat to protect British subjects.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

FORT STREET CHURCH—Rev J. A. Cruzan, Pastor, corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hermann, assisted by Rev. Father Clement; Fort street near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SEAMAN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

CHINESE CHURCH—On Fort street, above Beretania, Services in Chinese language every Sunday morning, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. every Sabbath morning, and at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. every Wednesday evening. Singing School at 6½ P. M. every Friday evening.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Mr. Wallace, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ A. M, Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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"Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this: To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world."

This Page is Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

(For the benefit of our foreign readers we quote the following description of the laying of the corner stone of our Association building, from the *Saturday Press.*)

On Thursday Sept 28, a large company of people consisting of the foreign, native and chinese divisions Y. M. C. A., and a host of friends, gathered at the corner of Hotel and Alakea streers to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building. Sails were stretched over the building and seats were provided for those present. At 3 P. M., exercises were opened with music by a select choir, after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Cruzan. Rev. C. M. Hyde next read the following detailed description of the building:

The lot on which the building stands is in shape an irregular quadrilateral. It extends 116 feet on Hotel street, 100½ feet on Alakea street, forming an acute angle at the intersection of these streets. It has a depth of 60 feet measuring from the Hotel street front to the rear boundary line. The building, now in process of erection for the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. is to be of two stories wholly devoted to the work of the Association. It does not occupy the whole of the land purchased. A frontage of 36 feet on Hotel street is reserved for future improvements in building, either for the use of the Association or for rental as a means of annual income. The present building is of irregular shape, conforming to the outlines of the lot, 53 feet in depth from the Hotel street front, and on the Alakea street side running outward with a length of 50 feet rear and 67 feet front, so as to make the Hotel street front 17 feet longer than the rear. The building is to be of brick, the street fronts of pressed brick; the cornices also will be brick, artistically arranged for the most pleasing effect. All the windows are arched. The Alakea street side is unbroken by any projection, except the belt course, which divides the upper and lower stories. For convenience, as well as for architectural effect, the corner is cut off, giving an angular frontage at the junction of Alakea and Hotel streets, a flat or fifth side, 8 feet wide.

The Hotel street front has a central projection, 22 feet wide, 1½ feet deep. This has at the roof a triangular pediment on which will stand out in raised letters the initials Y. M. C. A., and the date 1882. In front of this projection stands the porch, 20 feet deep. It has a balcony supported by four Corinthian columns, and two antae. The inter-columniations, or spaces between the pedestals of the columns, are filled with neat balustrades. The balcony is also enclosed with a balustrade, having paneled and moulded pedestals, surmounted by ornamental urns. French mullioned windows give access to this balcony from the upper story. A flight of four steps leads up from Hotel street on to the porch in this central projection. The whole building is to be set back 10 feet from the street lines, giving opportunity for any further widening of Alakea streets by the municipal authorities of after years.

On entering the hall-way, which is 9 feet wide and 30 feet long, a door to the right gives access to the gymnasium, which is a room 25 by 47 feet. A platform 5 feet wide along the hall side, gives room for spectators. A flight of stairs at each end of this platform leads down to the floor of the gymnasium which is about four feet below the natural level of the lot, or 8 feet below the level of the hall floor, giving to the room a height of 20 feet. At the rear end of the spectators' platform is a door and passage way to the yard in the rear of the building. This door gives access also to the private staircase leading to the Assembly Room above. At the left side of the front entrance is the main stairway to the upper story. Adjoining this stairway is an open recess, designed for the Central Office, and affording complete supervision of the entrances to the various rooms. Next beyond the Office, in the hall, is the entrance to the Parlor. This is a room 18 feet by 23, communicating as also does the Office with the Committee Room, which occupies the angle of the building at the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. Beyond the Parlor, is the Reading Room, 18 by 27, separated by sliding doors. There is a door at the end of the hall, opening into the Reading Room, which has also a door opening out to the yard in the rear of the building. Here are to be found the various needful out-houses, kitchen, bath-rooms, and ultimately it is hoped, a suite of lodging rooms for temporary occupancy. The building is well lighted and ventilated. The lower story is 12 feet high; the upper 17 feet. The whole upper floor is to be occupied by the Assembly Room. The main entrance to this is on Hotel street, by stairs leading up from the left of the front door. The private staircase is in the corner of the building diagonally opposite. The platform, 8 feet by 16, and two feet high is on the side over the gymnasium, the Ewa side of the building. The clear space for the audience will be equal to a room, 48 by 52, and will comfortably seat about 300 persons. The general arrangement of the rooms was planned by Mr. C. M. Cooke, of the Building Committee. The building plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. Isaac Moore. Mr. George Lucas has taken the contract to put up the building, and will do all the work which is expected will be finished about December 22.

Music by the choir followed. Mr. A. Pratt, the president, then made an address on the aims and objects of the Y. M. C. A., with a touching tribute to the departed brothers, C. A. Castle, I. Bartlett, Joseph and Clarence Cooke, Wm. Damon, Evarts Chamberlain and Chas. Dillingham, who, though invisible, looking on this scene were saying to us, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

The following list of contents of the box to be deposited in the corner stone were next read by Mr. C. M. Cooke: An English Bible, New Testament in Hawaiian, Constitution and By Laws of the Y. M. C. A., Address on the Young Men's Mission by Rev. W. J. Smith, List of subscribers to building and copy of terms of contract, Manual of Fort Street Church, Articles of Faith and list of membership of Bethel Union Church, Report of Hawaiian Board, Report of Woman's Board, of Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, of Board of Education, of Minister of Finance, of Minister of Interior, of Chief Police, Catalogue of Oahu College, Circular of Kawaiahao seminary, of Sailors Home, Constitution and By-Laws of Hawaiian and Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu, Hawalian Almanac and Annual, Hawaiian Guide Book, Hawaiian Grammar, newspapers of the city both English and Hawaiian, copy of the "*Hoku ao Nani*" by L. Lyons, United States dollar of 1882, photographs of their Majesties and of Kawaiahao Church, specimens of Hawaiian Postage Stamps, Hawaiian Postal Cards and Hawaiian Government Stock and Coupons of issue "O", Census Tables of 1878, Programme of Exercises at Laying of the Corner Stone of the Y. M. C. A.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the list Mr. Pratt laid the corner stone and made the following remarks in conclusion: I declare that the corner stone of the building of the Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu is well and truly laid. May the elements not prevail against it: May its walls rise in symetry, beauty and strength, and may it stand for generations a haven for the tempted, the tempest-tossed and the friendless, and a monument to the generosity of the people of Hawaii nei. May we my christian Brothers building upon Jesus Christ, the corner stone grow unto a holy temple in the Lord.

Rev. S. C. Damon delivered an impressive prayer after which and further singing by the choir, Mr. P. C. Jones made a statement of the financial statement of the associations building funds, which from lack of space, we are unable to give in full. The following are the figures condensed: Cost of lot, $4,000; cost of building, $14,600; estimated cost of gymnasium; $1,000; estimated cost of lights and furniture, $1,000; incidental, $400; total $21,000. Amount required to complete the building, $6,000.

Mr. Jones then made an earnest appeal to those present to assist in making up the required amount, in a few minutes the additional sum of $2,835 was subscribed, sweillng the total amount of subscriptions to $17,712.50. The services were concluded by the singing of the doxology by the choir and audience.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.—The President is to have a special flag of his own. It is fourteen feet long by eleven feet broad, the material of navy blue bunting. In the centre is the American coat-of-arms, the eagle holding in its mouth the pennant on which is inscribed "E Pluribus Union," and perched on a shield, grappling in one claw a bunch of arrows and in the other a bunch of oak leaves. Above the coat-of-arms arranged in a semi-circle, are thirteen white stars, representing the thirteen original States. One will be placed on board of each United States vessel, and whenever the President goes on board one of those vessels the President's flag will fly from the main-mast.